State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 14, 1889.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

AN Indian outbreak is feared at Helena, in Montana.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD'S future for political preferment in Delaware is problematical, at least.

NORTH CAROLINA negroes show a disposition of late to follow the advice of HORACE GREELY and "go West."

THE personel of Mr. HARRISON'S Cabinet lays to rest, once for all, the much debated question of his "Southern policy."

NOW for it: the hair pulling scramble for office is a condition that will soon confront Mr. HARRISON, when there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

MR. HARRISON may "know no North, no South, no East, no West," but there is one thing we know, and that is he knew "no South" in selecting his cabinet timber.

THE whole State of Delaware is very little larger than Cumberland, Robeson and Sampson counties, yet they have a population of something near 200,000 people

BLAINE, of Maine, takes the Portfolio of State again, and WINDOM wins the Treasury. We do not mean to dishearten or discourage the spring poet, bear in mind, please.

RHODE ISLAND has already grown tired of Prohibition, and the joint committee on Constitutional changes favorably reported to the House on the 5th ult. a bill to annul ament 5, of the Constitution, the prohibitory amendment.

THOS. C. PLATT and WARNER MILLER, of the Empire State, are making faces at Mr. HARRISON, and the worst has not yet come. They assert in open Court that they can see the "fine Italian hand" of the Plumed Knight in their "set back," and promise to make it lively for the new administration.

HARRISON has thrown his banner to the breezes with "honorable party services will not be esteemed by me a disqualification for office" emblazoned thereon in bold black letters. Of course voting men in "blocks of five" may be considered "honorable party service" in the estimation of a man who rewards such men as JOHN WANNAMAKER with a cabinet portfolio for raising $400,000 to corrupt the ballot box. Civil service reform thou art a jewel.

AND so the great Reading Iron Works, right in the strong-hold of Protection, has gone to the wall Mark DON PIATT'S prediction, "that the day is not far distant when these millionaires will be hunting holes in which to hide from the very mobs they are now so assiduously calling into existence. God in His divine mercy forgives our sins when we are repentant, the law that governs our being—called nature—knows no forgiveness." 2,500 employees are thus thrown out of employment.

THE jingle of silver hath its charms for Senator STEWART, and the Senate had not confirmed the Cabinet nominations of President HARRISON before the Senator from Nevada arose in his seat to remind his party associates of the pledges of the Chicago platform on the silver question. At the close he moved a resolution declaring the opinion of the Senate that the business interests of the country require the coinage of $4,000,000 per month, the maximum authorized by the act of February 28, 1878 instead of the $2,000,000 to which most Secretaries of the Treasury have limited themselves.

THE Democrats of Indiana are preparing for war in 1892. The Indiana Tariff Reform League was organized recently on the following basis: First, unnecessary and unequal taxation is unjust taxation. The Constitution warrants no tax but a revenue tax, which we believe ought to be levied with a view of exempting from taxation all necessaries of life. Second, the policy of taxing imports, not for revenue, but for the purpose of obstructing trade, is unsound, but well-considered and decisive action looking to its ultimate abandonment should not longer be deferred. STANLEY P. PORTER, of Indianapolis, was chosen President.

JUST as we expected,—the Pennsylvania troops became very disorderly at the inauguration on the 4th, and at one time it looked as if there might be serious trouble. A crowd of the Keystone State militiamen had congregated on E street, between Eighth and Ninth, completely blockading the thoroughfare and daring all pedestrians and drivers to attempt to pass the line. A patrol of police several times dispersed them but after a while it was found necessary to appeal to Gen. HASTINGS, who ordered Col. CRAWFORD, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, to clear the street and keep it clear. The Colonel detailed a company to charge up and down the street with fixed bayonets, and in this way the mob was broken up. Most of the rioters were intoxicated and made themselves a terror to hucksters, keepers of small stands and peddlers by rifling them of their goods and severely handling them when resistance was offered. Such is the report telegraphed to the World.

HARRISON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The President's Policy Virtually Outlined

Fellow Citizens:—There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people, but there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the Chief Executive officer of the nation, that from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath, taken in the presence of the people, becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be an unfailing defence and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties, or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken, yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of people covenant with me and with each other to day to support and defend the Constitution and Union of the States; to yield a willing obedience to all of the laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into a covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term which begins this day is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and a canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the Judicial Department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvellous and in great part happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under a constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which acompanied the institution of the government under a constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and the hope and courage which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The territory of Dadota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia) and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The centre of population when our national capital was located was east of Baltimore; and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward, yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati; and the new census, about to be taken will undoubtedly show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robes. But our growth has not been limited to territory and population, and our aggregate wealth, marvellous as it has been, in each of those directions, was seen. Our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused, the virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people; the influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened; the sweet offices of charity have greatly increased; the virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained ideal conditions. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous, not all of them are virtuous and law abiding, but on the whole the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded "a more perfect union." The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to political freedom, which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features to hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States; and so to secure the American market for their shops, and the carrying trade for their ships was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with a most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of hope, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defence of its independence, by making its people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of people were organized in many States The revival at the end of a centuryof some of the patriotic interests in the preservation and the development of domestic industries and defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents; the argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense, or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges, should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky; men were made free and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have longer those States that are necessarily only planting States; none are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops, and create a demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of a State, more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those, who rejoice that slavery no longer exists, cherish or tolerate the incapacities it puts upon their communities.

I look hopefully to a continuance of our protective system, and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in States hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as the potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and men who work in shop or field, will not fail to find and to defend a community of interests. Is it not quite possible that the farmers, our consent will be necessary to any and promoters of great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own.

I do not doubt that if those men in the South, who now accept the tariff views of Clay and constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and cooperation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fully tried, a contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special effective policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the Executive to administer and enforce in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution all laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he will obey, neither may the Executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and the duty to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it. The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations or communities to nullify laws because they cross some selfish or local interest or prejudice, is full of danger, not only to the nation at large but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties they would have less cause to complain of unlawful limitations of their right, or of violent interference with their operation.

The communities that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evils works from a bad centre both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it, and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it. In the efficiency of the law as a safe protection, the man in whose breast that faith has been darkened, is naturally a subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, i moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and enquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become the permanent condition of the government. If educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws, that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that convenience or supposed class interest is sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by ignorant classes. A community whose law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration unimpressive, and often unintelligible in form. We accept men as citizens without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great, and its duties so grave, that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to our social order. These should be identified and excluded.

We have maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other Powers into commercial advantage to ourselves, and we have the just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European Courts.

It is so manifestly incompatible with these precautions for our peace and safety, which all great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter waterway between our eastern seaboards should be donated by European governments, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments resting upon the consent of their own people. We have the clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected as willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American, our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions; but having attained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or im airment of this concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment for our own.

Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy—the offices of intelligent diplomacy to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon a nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution or by act of Congress, has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have the right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

Honorable party service will certainly not pe esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration, but I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not therefore be the best support of an application for office.

The heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance reform of the civil service. The ideal, of even my own ideal, I shall probably nor attain. A retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an imcumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While the treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary demands upon our treasury, with sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy, and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in the public expenditures is criminal, but there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor, should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any smaller and unforseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with a resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff, or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and wormanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greater beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, to be left to risks and the exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying South of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give a more adequate and discriminating relief to Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such an occasion as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of Dakota and Montana Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these will add strength to the nation.

It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitation of our land laws to make homes upon the public domain, that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patents.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in a reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safe-guards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adhered to the election laws of the several States, provided penalties for their violation and the method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of State laws or the unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exigency might arise, and a provision was wisely made for it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our natural life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all the Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each case shall truly express the views and wishes of the majority of qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of the electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence, if in any of the States the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors. The obvious remedy is education, and the sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage. If the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines, and are promoted by just and honorable methods, how shall those who practice frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship. The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat, has renounced his allegiance. Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions; let those who would die for the flag on the field give us a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect which we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestions to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation, but we must not forget that we take these gifts upon condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reigns of power, and that the upward avennes of hope shall be free to all the people.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush all along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of the public honor, or by rude and indecent methods, without a protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unit of all our communities, and the increasing interest of our people is promoting mutual respect.

We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase; and when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of each shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State which has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism amongst its people.

At the close of the address there was another outburst of applause, during which the President turned around and kissed his wife and daughters.

The President withstood the fatigues of the occasion with rare good order. He took liberal draughts of beef tea at odd intervals, and a hot supply was kept constantly on a heater for him.

☞ The stockade near Hives on the C. F. & Y. V. extension on the night of the 21st ult., was mashed in by the snow. No one was hurt, but all the convicts were temporarily buried.—*Clinton Cucarsian.*

STATE NEWS.

☞ J. B. Connelly, formerly clerk of the Superior court of Iredell county, has returned to Statesville, with his wife and child.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

☞ Yesterday at Newberne William B. Lane was sworn in as sheriff and Thomas Daniels as Treasurer of Craven county. These are the first Democratic officers there for a quarter of a century.—*Goldsboro Argus.*

☞ The Legislature to-day passed without opposition a bill making it unlawful for any railroad in North Carolina to discriminate against freight received from the Atlantic and Nort Carolina railroad.—*Wilmington Messenger.*

☞ The Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum met yesterday. All of the old officers were re-elected. Drs. G. A. Foot, E. B. Haywood and Mr. Richard Smith were elected as the executive committee of the Institution.—*Raleigh News & Observer*

☞ The Board of Aldermen of Wilmington last evening adopted a resolution that the bonds of that city voted to the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company be called in and cancelled unless the costruction of the road shall be in good faith resumed within four months from this date.—*Wilmington Review.*

☞ FOUL PLAY.—A most heinous crime has been committed somewhere in the vicinity of Rockingham, but diligent investigation has failed to reveal the perpetrator. Last Friday morning a cat belonging to Jesse Leak, colored, who lives about two miles east of town, carried to his house the foot and a portion of the leg of an infant. The trail made by the cat was followed up, and a few hundred yards from the house an arm and the head of the infant was found.—*Rockingham Rocket*

☞ A COZY HABITATION.—One cold night not long since a well known Greensboro lady, while at prayer meeting, felt something soft and small wriggling about in her muff. There seemed to be several of the little creatures. Presently a hasty investigation was made and the soft little creatures turned out to be a litter of young mice whose aristocratic mother had chosen a lady's muff for their habitation.—*Greensboro Workman.*

Three Items from Windsr.

Sanford Express.]

A gentleman near here is reported as seeing a bear track a mile north of this place.

Mr. Lemuel Patterson, of Crain's Creek had the misfortune of having his mill dam cut on the night of the 15th. On Monday following, he had a good force of Africans rolling dirt and is now making full time again.

Married in this place at the residence of the bride's brother, on Thursday evening the 21st, Mr. M. E. Wade, formerly of Harnett county, and Miss Mary C. Autry, of Bunn's Level, Harnett county, W. P. Smith, J. P., officiating. A circle of friends gathered in to witness the scene. The waiters were Mr. Rapheal Keith with Miss Kate Keith, Mr. J. A. Autry with Miss Kate Keith. Our congratulations are extended to this worthy young couple.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The public debt statement shows the increase of the public debt during the month of February to be $6,443,344.88; decrease since June 30th, 1888, $37,295,338.52; total interest bearing debt $931,354,217.46; total debt of all kinds $1,679,974,708.38; total debt less available credits $1,128,289,318.12; total cash in the treasury, $617,387,571.29, legal tenders outstanding $346,681,016; gold certificates outstanding $130,210,717; silver certificates outstanding $246,628,953; certificates of deposit outstanding $15,920,000; fractional currency less amount estimated destroyed, $6,918,129.97.

Dr. J. M. Worth of Randolph.

High Point Enterprise.]

The many friends of Dr. J. M. Worth will be glad to learn that he is doing well after the dangerous operation which was performed on him last week. It was reported that he was rapidly sinking, but we have since learned that he is in a fair way of recovery The operation was performed by Dr. McGuire, of Richmond, Va., who went to Worthville on a special car. [The Dr. has a host of friends here and elsewhere who will read the above with pleasure.—ED.]

Fair Haven Items.

Correspondence Sanford Express.]

Snow 13 inches deep on last Friday.

Miss Lula Grose, of Tempting, is visiting friends and relatives at Fair Haven.

Miss Sankie Womble has returned from a few weeks visit among her friends and relatives at Gibsonville.

Mr. C. H. Womble, and Joe, one of his sons, shot a turkey apiece on last Thursday, weighing 18 and 19 lbs.

Never Bets On His Own Horse.

They tell a good story of a man who has a fondness for fast horses. A year or two ago he had one that was said to be a "flyer," and marvellous stories were told about what she had done, and was capable of doing. But an intimate friend noticed that the owner of the wonderful horse never staked any money on her.

"Why don't you back her for a good, round sum if she can do what you claim she can?" he asked. "That would prove that you had confidence in her but as it is——."

"See here, my friend," said the other, with a twinkle in his eye, "don't you know me well enough to know that I'm *too modest* to bet on my own nag, especially when I feel sure that she can't come out ahead?"

When a man knows he can accomplish what he undertakes he doesn't feel too modest to say so. When Dr. Pierce put his Favorite Prescription before the public as a certain remedy for all female diseases, with "satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded" on every bottle of it, it proved that he had entire confidence in the preparation. He felt sure of its merits, and the testimony of thousands of women who have been cured by it of "weakness," "irregularities," and all the distressing diseases from which their sex suffers so much, proves that his faith was well founded.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local application, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble scenre a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial Bottles Free at B. E. Sedberry's Drugstore.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at B. E. Sedberry's.

A Great Battle

Is constantly going on in the human system. When you suffer with Consumption, Coughs or Colds they strive to ruin health and drag victims to the grave. Take timely warning and use Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure. Price 25 Cents.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator is a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Heartburn, Indigestion and all Kidney Complaints. Trial bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

If Sufferers from Consumption,

Coughs and Colds will try Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure, they will find quick relief and permanent benefit. The medical profession declare it a remedy of the highest value. Try it, price 25 cents.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering, result from derangement of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver. Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator removes all these troubles. Trial Bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

THIS AGE

Is full of humbugs, and that remedy that disproves this charge is a God send to humanity. B. B. B. has never failed, and that ought to count for something to him who wants to be cured of what B. B. B. sets itself up to cure.

UTTERLY SURPRISED!

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 12, 1887.

For a number of years I have suffered untold agony from the effects of blood poison. I had my case treated by several prominent physicians, but received but little, if any, relief. I resorted to all sorts of patent medicines, spending a large amount of money, but yet getting no better. My attention was attracted by the cures said to have been affected by B. B. B., and I commenced taking it merely as an experiment, having but little faith in the results. To my utter surprise I soon commenced to improve, and deem myself to-day a well and hearty person—all owing to the excellent qualities of B. B. B. I cannot commend it too highly to those suffering from blood poison. J. O. GIBSON,
Trainman M. & O. R. R.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

BALTIMOR, April 20, 1887.—For over twenty years I have been troubled with ulcerated bowels and bleeding piles, and grew very weak and thin from constant loss of blood. I have used four bottles of B. B. B., and have gained 15 pounds in weight, and feel better in general health than I have for ten years. I recommend your B. B. B. as the best medicine I have ever used, and owe my improvement to the use of Botanic Blood Balm.
EUGENIUS A. SMITH.
318 Exeter St.

AN OLD MAN RESTORED.

DAWSON, GA., June 30, 1887.—Being an old man and suffering from general debiliy and rheumatism of the joints of the shoulders, I found difficulty in attending to my business, that of a lawyer, until I bought and used five bottles of B. B. B., Botanic Blood Balm, of Mr. T. C. Jones, of J. E. Irwin & Son, and my general health is improved, and the rheumatism left me. I believe it to be a good medicine. J. H. LAING.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.
For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.

IF YOU HAVE
MALARIA OR PILES,
SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, CONSTIVE BOWELS, SOUR STOMACH and BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,
Tutt's Pills
will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 14, 1889.

"GRAND GATHERING OF THE CLANS."

While history teaches us that the Scotch-Irish have contributed very largely to the enlightenment of the Nineteenth Century—nay from the landing of the first pilgrims at Plymouth Rock—down to the present time; yet, not until the assembling of the Scotch-Irish Convention at Columbia, Tenn., in May next, will be the first organized effort ever made to give the deeds of this masterful race their merited prominence throughout this busy, bustling world.

Therefefore the 8th day of May, 1889, will go down in history as the great day of an international gathering of a race that has been most conspicuous, in propotion to numbers, in influencing modern civilization. To use the language of Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, "their impress upon American institutions has been especially strong, and in no part of the Nation has it been felt with more power than in the South" The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was proclaimed by the Scotch-Irish of Charlotte, in Meckledburg County, not many miles distant from Fayetteville, more than a year before the Philadelphia Declaration, which was itself singed by several illustrious members of the race. They were foremost in the Revolutionary struggle. They were active in the formation of the National Constitution and have furnished some of its firmest and ablest defenders. Patriotic and progressive they have been prominent on every page of our public history; nor have they been less distinguished in private life, in every sphere of which they have been leaders. The names of such representatives of the stock as Andrew Jackson, A. T. Stewart, Robert Fulton, Horace Greely, Robert Bonner, are sufficient to suggest the extent of their influence. Without going into the causes which have made them so prominent in history, we may say that it is suggested by the compound "Scotch Irish," a blending of the Scotch and Irish charcteristics. Naturally proud of their genealogy, and desirous of perpetuating the illustrious deeds of the blood, a convention of the kind now proposed has long been discussed, but has never before taken definite shape. The Congress will be a meeting of great social and historical importance. It will bring together representatives of the race from all quarters of the English-speaking world for the interchange of social amenities and reminiscences. Distinguished scholars and orators will read papers and deliver orations commemorating the deeds of the Scotch-Irish. The information thus gathered will be compiled into a history and perpetuated to posterity.

Among the speakers who have accepted will be the Rev. Dr. John Hall and other eminent divines and scholars. Columbia has been chosen as the place of meeting because it is near the center of Tennessee, which is about the center of the blood in the United States. It is in the midst of a region rich in the stock and its historical associations—a country which developed the genius of Andrew Jackson and was the home of James K. Polk. Besides, Columbia is a typical city in the lovliest portion of the new South, with such railroad facilities that visitors there can easily reach any other part of the most progressive region of the South. The date fixed is the most delightful season of the year in that latitude when nature wears her loveliest attire.

The OBSERVER can but truly hope that those who attend this "grand gathering of the clans" will be thrioe paid for their trouble and the Cape Fear section must and will no doubt have a representative on the grounds.

LET FAYETTEVILLE SHOW HER HAND.

By the latter part of this month the Pine-Fiber Works at Crowly, which were burned last autumn, will begin on an extensive scale the manufacture of cotton bagging from pine straw. This is an industry that bids fair to become one of the most successful of al. manufacturing enterprises in the South and we would indeed be glad to see some body move in the direction of securing the establishment of such a plant in Fayetteville. The growing demand for the product of these industries render it necessary that they be built at different points in this and the adjoining States, and we hazzard nothing in saying that Fayetteville can secure a plant if she will move at the proper time and in the right direction,

It really looks to us that this matter is of such momentous importance to the town and county that our citizens, or the Exchange, should without delay institute an investigation and ascertain at the earliest moment what can be done.

A knitting factory, for the manufacture of hosiery of every description, such as that which adorns the town of Tarboro, is needed in Fayetteville, and a capital stock of $10,000 we are told is all that will be necessary to operate the business.

Manufacturing and manufacturing only is all that will ever build up the waste places of this country; hence our people should tune their harps to the sound of the steam whistle and the hum of machinery.

Just how we are to go about this all important work seems to be the knottiest question to solve. But it must be done, and to us no more feasible plan has suggested itself than the operations of the Fayetteville Cotton Mills, the *modus operandi* of which will appear in full in our next issue.

IN A NUT SHELL.

With Mr. CLEVELAND'S "farewell partings sad and tender," to the White House, closed the volume of business for the 50th Congress, which celebrated itself with a good record for untiring work. In the first place no previous Congress sat so continuously in session. Over 17,000 bills and joint resolutions were introduced, upon which nearly 7,000 reports were made by committeess, and of which 1,791, or a little over ten per cent. became laws. Thirty per cent. of these were public measures, and the rest of a private nature. During the life of this Congress more of its work was negatived by the President than ever before in the history of the country. Mr. CLEVELAND vetoed 278 bills during his term, and 146 bills were passed by the late Congress. The Legislation accomplished is for the most part necessary and salutary. Four new States have been admitted, an inter oceanic canal authorized, and a new cabinet secretaryship created, the irregation of the vast arid region provided for in part, besides many other notable achievements in legislation. Much failed. The tariff is still unchanged; the Pacific roads were not brought to taw; the Blair bill again "bit the dust;" woman's suffrage is still on the knees of the gods; the dependent pension bill did not become a law; the land forfeiture problem was not solved; the extradition treaty was rejected; the fisheries question left almost untouched. Measured by what it did not do, the Fiftieth Congress may not seem so important, but judged by its protracted labors and the laws it actually did put on the book it was a great Congress, well worthy to mark the centennial term in the life of the government.

HARRISON AND HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

BENJAMIN HARRISON is to-day President of these United States—President of all the people alike, Democratic and Republican, and is therefore our President as much so as is he the President of the most loyal Republican supporter and sympathizer in the country. For this reason we publish this week his inaugural address and say regretfully that we fail to see any thing particularly striking about it, or even anything in it that bears the ear-marks of a ripe and matured statesman, such as should charactevize the man who is called to preside over the destinies of a rich and powerful nation like ours. The message we are frank to admit would not indicate that Mr. HARRISON is really a bad man at heart. On the other hand, however, it shows very conclusively that our "chief navigator of the Ship of State" is by no means an intellectual giant. This fact, no doubt, was well known when he was brought forward by the monopolists and land grabbers. Let us hope for better results,

In the selection of his Cabinet Mr. HARRISON has called some wise counsel to his assistance, and through and by the wisdom of this august body the administration may possibly hold body and soul together, but even the cabinet is not likely to create much enthusiasm.

"SKETCHES OF THE CABINET."

The "pen pictures" of President HARRISON'S Cabinet, to be found elsewhere in this isse of the OBSERVER, embrace some very interesting reading matter, since these "honored sires" are to preside over the destiniss of us all, irrespective of "party affiliations or previous condition of servitude."

Occupying such an exalted position it is but natural that our people should desire to acquaint themselves with the history of these men. Indeed it is a duty they owe to themselves and their country alike, and again the career of some of these men set an example worthy to be emulated; having risen step by step, from the humblest walks of life to the most exalted positions.

The Sunday School Workers in North Carolina.

DEAR BRETHREN: A geneneral call was made by the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Sunday School Association, naming February 22nd as the time for holding "County Conventions" for purposes as set forth at the last State Sunday School Convention held in Raleigh March, 1888, and for the further purpose of electing five (5) delegates to the next State Convention to be held in Charlotte, N. C., April 2, 3, and 4th. The snow, or other causes, interfered, and but few County Conventions were held. We have been, and are now without funds to employ *organizers* and have to appeal to the Ministers, Superintendents and every lover of the Sunday School cause throughout the State, to bestir themselves and see that County Conventions are held in their respective Counties where none have been held.

The press of North Carolina ever willing to do its part in every good work can be used, and we appeal to *each worker* in the noble cause to see for himself that a call for a County Convention be issued at once. Let two or more Ministers and Superintendents issue the call inviting *all Sunday School Workers* to meet on some stated day and hour at some designated place and formally organize.

Let it no longer be delayed. *Any Sunday School Worker* is commissioned to stir up the brethren to the issuance of the call.

All Ministers are delegates. Elect as delegates those who will attend, and please notify Prof. J. W. Gore, Secretary, Chapel Hill.

Special rates on Railroads. Let ministers and delegates who intend going notify C. W. Tillett, Esq., Charlotte, N. C., Chairman Committee on entertaining delegates.

A pleasant and profitable time may be expected. Let no County fail to be represented. E. J. PARRISH,
Durham, N. C. President.

The New York "Herald" obtained the opinions of 186 men, mostly Democrats, as to who was regarded as the leader of the Democratic party at this time. It says "fifty-two are in doubt, seventy-two are for Hill, thirty-four for Cleveland, sixteen for Randall, and twelve for Whitney." It must have picked out the men with the least intelligence. Randall, Whitney and Hill the leader. Save the mark!—*Wilmington Star.*

SKETCHES OF HARRISON'S CABINET.

New York Herald.]

JAMES G. BLAINE.

President Harrison's Secretary of State hardly needs a word of introduction to an American reader. His more than thirty years of public life have made his career and character familiar to all and have justly placed him among the foremost of his party's leaders. He was born in Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830. Having graduated with honor at Washington College in 1847, he became teacher of mathematics in a military school at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. While so engaged he met Miss Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, also a teacher, and married her For some time he was employed as a land surveyor, after which, in 1852, he removed to Kennebec, Me., purchased an interest in the "Journal" and edited it. In 1857 he became editor of the Portland "Daily Advertiser," and as one of the original republicans of the Pine Tree State served in her Legislature from 1858 to 1862, being recognized from his election as a party manipulator, and during the latter portion of his service holding the post of Speaker of the Assembly. He was elected to Congress in 1865, where he served till he was sent to the United States Senate in 1876 and was Speaker from 1869 to 1874, when the democrats gained a majority in the House. He served in the Senate until 1881, when he was selected as Secretary of State by President Garfield. Mr. Blaine had been a leading candidate for the Presidency since 1876. At the Convention held in Cincinnati that year he and Senator Conklin were rivals. Their friends could not be reconciled, so Hayes was nominated. In 1880 Blaine and Grant led at the Chicago Convention. Once more was Blaine beaten by a compromise, General Garfield being nominated. In 1884 he secured the nomination and was defeated by Grover Cleveland.

WILLIAM WINDOM.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, has previously served in the same office. He was born May 10, 1827, in Belmont county, Ohio, his parents being farmers from Virginia. He studied for some time in an academy in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and in 1850 was admitted to the Bar at that place. In 1852 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney of Knox county. Three years later he removed to Minnesota, settling and Wiona, and soon attained prominence as a republican stump speaker. In 1858 he was elected to Congress and remained in the House for ten years. In 1870 he was appointed United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Norton, who died, and he was afterward elected for the full term, which ended in 1877. In 1877 he was elected for another term, but resigned in 1881 to become Secretary of the Treasury under the Garfield administration. After the death of President Garfield he retired to private life.

REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Ex-Governor Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, Mr. Harrison's Secretary of War, is reckoned one of the strongest men of the Green Mountain State. He was born in Cavendish, Vt., in 1831. While engaged in studying law he obeyed the call of patriotism and went into the War of the Rebellion as quartermaster of the Third Vermont volunteers, became later Major of the Fifth Vermont, and finally colonel of the Fifteenth. His health failed, and after Gettysburg, where his regiment acted as train guard, he returned home and went into farming. He was afterwards appointed receiver of the Southern Falls Marble Co. His management placated hostile interests and restored the business to a profitable basis. This business and his farm kept him busy, and he soon began to grow rich, virtually controlling the marble business of Vermont. He served several terms in the Legislature. In 1878 his party took him up for Governor. He was elected, made a creditable chief magistrate and has since maitained an active interest in politics and been generally regarded as a man of great ability, coupled with integrity. He stuck closely to business, putting aside the allurements of official employment, and has acquired large wealth. He was a delegate in the Convention which nominated President Harrison, and kept his State in line for the Indiana "dark horse" throughout the contest which gave him the prize.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

For Secretary of the Navy President Harrison has selected one of the leading lawyers of Brooklyn, Benjamin F. Tracy, who was born in Owego, N. Y., in 1829. He finished his school days in the Owego Academy, and when he was hardly of legal age he was admitted to the Bar of Tioga county, of which county he was elected District Attorney when only 24 years old. In 1856 he was re-elected, his competitor for the office being Gilbert C. Walker, afterward Governor of Virginia. Subsequently the two formed the law firm of Tracy & Walker. He was a delegate to the Convention in 1856 that resulted in the formation of the Republican party. In 1861 he was elected to the Assembly from Tioga county. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Morgan, military commandont of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district, with headquarters at Binghamton. He engaged in the battle of the wilderness, and shortly afterward was brevetted brigadier general and placed in the rebel prison camp and draft rendezvous at Elmira, a position that he held until the close of the war. About a year afterward President Johnson appointed him United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, a place to which he was re-appointed by President Grant, but refused the appointment. After this he eschewed politics, and devoting himself to the law built up one of the largest practices in Brooklyn. His greatest prominence was attained in the Tilton-Beecher trial while appearing for the defense. He was at one time chairman of the King's County Republican Central Committee, and in 1881 received the regular republican nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, but withdrew in favor of Seth Low. A little while after this he was appointed by Governor Cornell to fill a vacancy in the Court of Appeals occasioned by the resignation of Judge Charles C. Folger. He was subsequently defeated for Judge of the Supreme Court by Judge Brown, of Orange county, and in the last election was defeated by Mr. Ridgway for District Attorney of Kings county.

JOHN W. NOBLE.

The new Secretary of the interior, who hails from Missouri, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831. He was a pupil in the Miami University, and was graduated at Yale in 1851, While in the Ohio school he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Harrison. He settled in practice as a lawyer in St. Louis in 1855, but later removed to Keokuk, Iowa. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa cavalry, and was actively engaged from the beginning to the close of the war. He remained with the Third Iowa until 1865, when he was promoted to a colonelcy and detailed as a member of a court martial sitting in St. Louis. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service and brevetted a brigadier general in recognition of his meritorious services. He was a brave and hard fighter, and engaged in the Pea Ridge, Vicksburg and nearly all the fighting about Little Rock, besides taking part in the celebrated cavalry raid into Alabama and Georgia. In politics he has always been a radical republican. In later years he has paid more attention to law than to politics, and his firm Noble & Orrick, is among the most successful in Missouri.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

For Postmaster General we have a distinguished citizen who has never held a political office. John Wanamaker, the Quaker City's model, successful merchant, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1837. His father was of German descent and his mother came from Huguenot lineage. His father removed to Indiana in 1856, but John soon returned to Philadelphia and in 1857 began the publication of a newspaper called Everybody's Journal. In 1859 he was appointed the first of the salaried secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States and was the executive officer of the Young Men's Association of Philadelphia, becoming its honored president in after years. During his administration he erected the magnificent building belonging to that organization in Philadelphia, which is said to be the finest in the country, and contributed liberally to its maintainance. In 1868 he entered on a mission work in what was known in those days as the "rough part" of the Quaker City. He founded the Bethany College as well as the prepatory and training schools connected with it. Mr. Wanamaker was one of the originators of the Christian Commission. He was chairman of the General Committee for the Relief of the Irish People in the last famine, a leading member of the committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Ohio floods, of typhoid stricken Plymouth in Pennsylvania, of Charleston and its earthqake shocks and the yellow fever sufferers of the South, especially in Memphis. He has frequently been solicited to stand as candidate for Congress at Large and also for Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. In 1876 he established the vast mercantile busines of which he is now the head—a business which is by far the most complete and perfect organization of its kind in the world. The annual "turn over" of its wholesale and retail departments is about $25,000,000. In addition to building a hotel for his army of employes, where their comfort and the lightening of their living expense are their chief care, he has introduced a system of profit sharing in the business by which he distributed among them last year more than $100,000 over and above their usual salaries.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MILLER.

For Attorney General, the President has named his law partner, W. H. H. Miller, a New Yorker by birth, but long a citizen of Indiana. He was born at Augusta N. Y., in 1841. A graduate of Hamilton College, he studied law at Toledo, Ohio, in the office of Chief Justice Wait. After admission to the Bar he settleed at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he built up a large practice. In 1874, when he had mounted to the head of his profession in that city, he received an offer of partnership with General Harrison at Indianapolis. The offer was at once accepted. For fifteen years the Harrison and Miller families have been on terms of close intimacy, and General Harrison and Mr. Miller are said to have been almost inseperable socially. After the Chicago nomination Mr. Miller was the confidant and adviser of General Harrison, and that relation has been maintained throughout all the post-election vicissitudes. In his selection for this office the president has accordingly provided himself with at least one adviser on whose sincerity of purpose and unself ishness of motive he feels that he can place absolute reliance.

JEREMIAH M'LAIN RUSK.

The newly formed Department of Agriculture is given in charge to ex-Governor Rusk, of Wisconsit. He wrs born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1839. The death of his father, a farmer, early left him to support the family, and he supplemented the revenues of the farm by engaging as a stage driver. His route led along the canal on whose towpath young Garfield urged the patient mule, and there young Rusk formed a friendship with the future President which only death terminated. In 1853 Rusk emigrated to Wisconsin. He prospered as a farmer and was elected Sheriff of Vernon county. At the outbrake of the war he was a volunteer, and entered the field as major of the Twenty-fifth regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. He served through the war, was frequently rewarded for gallantry, and came out at the close of the war with a brevet rank of Brigadier General. The next year he was elected Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin, retaining the office for four years. Then he entered Congress and served six years, distinguishing himself in pension legislation. In 1881 President Garfield offered to send him to Paraguay and Uruguay as Charge d Affaires and offered him the post of Public Printer. He declined these offices and that fall the Wisconsin republicans made him Governor of that State. In that office he gave such general satisfaction that he was twice re-elected, and he might now be serving his fourth term had he not declined to run. He prevented a railroad riot by sending food to the starving laborers instead of troops, and this and similar acts inspired for him the love of the working classes and the confidence of capital. He went out of office the most popular Governor Wisconsin ever had.

From Quwhiffle.

Reported sor the Observer.]

Farmers owing to the recent wet and bad weather are somewhat behind with their work, but are rushing ahead, now putting in spring oats, making compost banks and at the same time resolving to leave guano in the hands of the "Trust," and have smaller bills to pay in the fall.

Look out for fire! M. McLeod, Esq., lost about half a mile of fence and a few thousand turpentine boxes this week.

Katie Blue, daughter of John Blue. in company with some other children, were playing in a little cart which capsized with them, inflicting a very serious wound in the head of Kate, which at first was thought fatal. It is hoped however she will soon be well again. QUWHIFF.

Pike P. O., March 7, 1889.

☞ The Wilmington "Messenger" reports a very heavy freight traffic over the Atlantic Coast Line. On Thursday there were four heavy freight trains arrived in the Atlantic Coast Line yards at Wilmington aggregating 137 loaded cars.—*Charlotte Chronicle.*

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are Anti-bilious and Laxative, or Cathartic according to size of dose,

THE NEWS OF A WEEK BRIEFLY TOLD.

THURSDAY.

The Senate simply met yesterday and immediately adjourned. —— The President yesterday signed the commissions of his Cabinet officers, and they were all inducted into office during the day. —— A caucus of Republican Senators was held yesterday relative to the executive officers and the reorganization of the committees; a report is current that Col. Swords, of Iowa, is likely to succeed Col. Canaday as Sergeant-at-Arms. —— Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, and several friends left Washington yesterday morning for New York in a special train. —— President Harrison had a fatiguing day yesterday in the reception of the great American public, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, and members of the Cabinet. —— King Milan, of Servia, has abdicated the throne, and will be succeeded by the Crown Prince Alexander. —— The employes of Columbia iron works at Mainesport, New Jersey, are on a strike against an order to wear boots, to protect them from burns by molten iron. —— Twelve thousand tickets were sold to the inauguration ball, and the receipts were sufficient to pay all expenses and have a surplus left of about $20,000. —— A writ of quo warranto has been served on Gen. Wilson, of West Virginia, to show by what right he continues to hold the gubernatorial chair. —— Immense numbers of people are flocking to the newly discovered gold fields of southern California.

FRIDAY.

No business was done in the Senate yesterday, except the election of Mr. Ingalls as President pro tempore. —— The new Cabinet officials were at their offices early yesterday morning, but were unable to attend to any business on account of the large number of visitors who called during the day; no official changes have been made in the subordinate offices, and but few are likely to occur. The British man-of-war Sultan has been wrecked on an island in the Mediterranean. —— A number of Democratic officials in the Departments have tendered their resignations, and it is expected that the most of them will soon go. —— The President was overwhelmed with visitors yesterday, and he has been compelled to fix hours for the reception respectively of Senators and Representatives and the general public. —— The first Cabinet meeting was held yesterday, which was called in order that the officials might become better acquainted with one another. —— The Quarantine Conference, which met at Montgomery, Ala., adjourned yesterday. —— The English government propose to make large additions to the navy, the total cost to be £4,650,000, and the total tonnage 318,000; among the vessels will be eight men of war of 14,000 tons each, and two of 9,000 tons.

SATURDAY.

The rush of visitors to the White House was much less yesterday than for the previous three days. —— Ex Secretary Whitney left Washington yesterday for New York. —— Secretary Windom assumed active charge of the Treasury Department yesterday; the purchase of bonds will be continued for the present at least. —— Total receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 5,001 035 bales. —— A man was murdered near Birmingham, Ala., Thursday night, while sitting by his fireside; the assassin fired through a window. —— One hundred and seventy-five converts to Mormon faith, in charge of a missionary, passed Topeka, Kansas, yesterday. —— Several points in Pennsylvania report an earthquake shock yesterday evening at 6:30 o'clock, it was also felt in portions of Maryland and Delaware. —— Business failures throughout the country for the past week number 281 against 232 for previous week. —— A gang of counterfeiters, composing some well known people, have been arrested in Arkansas. —— The weavers at Fall River Mills, Massachusetts, have unanimously determined to strike on Monday.

MONDAY.

Tremendous excitement prevails in San Francisco over the reported sinking of the United States man-of-war Nipsic, by the Germans, in the Samoan waters, and the capture of the mail steamship Alameda, but the State and Navy departments at Washington are still without the least information tending to establish the truth of the reports. —— The deputy collector and auditor at the port of New Orleans, and the superintendent of repairs of public buildings in Louisiana, have been dismissed by the acting Secretary of the Treasury on account of irregular business methods pursued by them. —— President Carnot has issued a decree authorizing the return to France of Duke D'Aumale. —— Representative Richard W. Townsend, of Illinois, died in Washington city yesterday morning of pneumonia. —— A rather farcical duel was fought in Lexington, Va., yesterday, the parties being two young society men; forty-two rounds were fought with Colt's revolvers, but no damage was done. —— Anti-European riots are reported from Chinkang, China, which grew out of a street row. The British and American Consuls narrowly escaped death.

Sayings and Doings at Wade.

Reported for the Observer.]

This is truly an old settled part of the Cape Fear section. We have in our midst one of the three first churches organized in the Fayetteville Presbytery. The Bluff was organized Oct. 18th, 1758, by Rev. James Cambell, a native of Cambelltown, Argyle-Shire, Scotland, whose remains now rest near the church. At present the church has a large membership, with that earnest and efficient Rev. D. D. McBryde for its pastor, who has performed the duties of that office for the past thirty-four years in succession.

There is much talk of establishing a public road from here to the New Bridge on Black River, which would prove a convenience to the farmers in parts of Cumberland and Sampson if established. It should be done, for there is already a very good bridge across the river, and public road established on the Sampson side.

The work of building a ferry across Cape Fear River near this place has begun, which, when completed will be a great advantage to the people on the west side of the river.

Dr. H. A. McSwain of this place (formerly of Fayetteville) has been very sick with pneumonia, but is slowly improving at present.

There was a party at the residence of Mr. M. D. Denning last Friday night which was much enjoyed, especially by the young and gay. H. E. A.

Wade, N. C., March 11, 1889.

Spout Springs.

Reported for the Observer.]

Your correspondent has recently returned from a visit to Hope Mills, and found every thing going on very well. They have got the water stopped now if they can keep it so, and the mechanics are busy putting the machinery in place.

The depot agent at Hope Mills informed your correspondent that he sold 243 tickets during last month. Pretty good showing, this, for such a place.

Mr. Billie Smith, of Cumberland county, departed this life Monday, March 4th, after a brief illness, aged 90 years, 4 months and 20 days. His remains were laid to rest in the old burying ground at Cypress Church on the 6th inst, in the presence of a large body of relatives and friends. He was considered the oldest man anywhere in these parts.

Farmers are beginning to fix for planting, and the weather for the last few days looks as if was time. UNO.

Spout Springs, N. C., March 11, '89.

$500 Reward for an incurable case of chronic Catarrh in the Head offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by druggists, at 50 cts.

New Spring Goods.

HATS, BONNETS, ETC.

LATEST SPRING STYLES, 1889.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Colleretts, Zephyrs, Embroidery, S. Silk, &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH

—AT—

DYE'S BAZAAR,

17 HAY STREET.

March 7, 1889. tf

On Periodical Counter

—AT—

Pemberton's Bookstore.

PAPERS.

Daily World,	Daily Herald,
Weekly World,	Weekly Herald,
Philadelphia Weekly Times,	New York Times,
Detroit Free Press,	Texas Siftings,
Sporting Life,	The Clipper,
Frank Leslie's Illust'd,	Harper's Weekly,
Puck,	Harper's Bazar,
Judge,	Paris Illustrated,
Saturday Night,	New York Weekly,
Fireside Companion,	New York Ledger.

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Scribner,	Century,
North American Review,	Harper,
Puck's Library,	Cosmopolitan,
Home Maker (by Marion Harland),	St. Nicholas,
	Pleasant Hours,
	Good Housekeeping.

FASHION BOOKS and PAPERS.

Godey's Lady's Book,	Demorest's Monthly
The Deliniator,	Magazine,
	LeGuide D'LaMode.

If you wish to subscribe for any of the above Papers or Magazines, let us hear from you, and immediately upon their arrival we will deliver at your dwelling or place of business.

A few copies of Chatterbox for 1888, reduced from $1.00 to 75 cents.

Just Received,

A job lot of Box Paper,

Blank Books and Writing Tablets.

Fine Box Paper reduced from 60c. to 30c.

Can give you a bargain in

Blank Books and Tablets,

Come before they are picked over.

Pemberton's Bookstore.

Feb'y 28, 1889.

On the 7th of February,

through the OBSERVER, I requested you to memtion to your neighbors the prices for

Fine Family Groceries.

I now have to thank yon for kindly good will in advertising my

PRICES SO THOROUGHLY.

Another invoice of that fine old gov't

Java Coffee

expected this week.

That BLACK and GREEN TEA

is appreciated for price and its delicious flavor.

ASK THE PRICE OF

WILSON'S CRACKERS

and please continue to mention prices to your neighbors, and

Oblige

ROBERT M. PRIOR.

Fe'by 21, 1889. tf

Mules and Horses for Sale,

—AT—

GEORGE A. BURNS

Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Call early and get a Bargain. Prices to suit all classes of purchasers.

Horses and Vehicles of every discription to hire at short notice.

Jan'y 31, 1889. 2m

TO MY PATRONS,

Who Desire Well Fitting Garments.

The large increase of special orders induces me to make the "Custom Department" a special feature of my business. To meet this demand I have increased my facilities for the production of fine and

STYLISH CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING,

and have added greatly to my usual large line of SAMPLES. My regular line, as heretofore, will consist of such goods as are best adapted for the first-class trade. The assortment cannot be excelled by any house in the country.

Having full confidence in my resources and facilities for producing a standard article in all respects, I am prepared to say that taking quality, style and workmanship into consideration, my goods are the cheapest in the market. Every sale is made with the understanding that if the

Garments Do Not Fit

or cannot be made to fit, they may be returned and money will be refunded. My terms for custom goods, will be in the future, as in the past, net cash.

Any other information as to price, &c., will be furnished by Mr. A. B. Daingerfield who is in charge of this department.

Respectfully,

FRANK THORNTON.

Feb'y 28, 1889. 3t

A First-Class Bakery

Has been a long felt need in Fayetteville, and we take pleasure in announcing to the public that we can supply that need. You will find us at

Mrs. Banks' Old Stand,

ON GREEN STREET,

lately occupied by Mrs. R. W. Thornton. We use Patapsco Flour, and having a

First-Class Baker

OUR BREAD, BUNNS, CAKES, PIES AND CANDY

cannot fail to please you. We have also a full line of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, &c.

Orders from families, or for public entertainments will receive prompt attention

MRS. S. G. AYER.
MISS JANE McKENZIE.

Feb'y 7, 1889. tf

H. R. HORNE,

LANDRETH'S AMERICAN GARDEN SEEDS

Druggist and Seedsman.

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED COLLARD SEED GROWN BY J. A. WORTH, ESQ.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 28, 1889.

JOB OFFICE.

I HAVE OPENED A

JOB OFFICE

ON THE EAST SIDE OF GILLESPIE STREET,

where will be executed all kinds of Job Work in the latest style and at the most reasonable prices. I propose to give

Perfect Satisfaction

in both quality of work and prices. All I ask is a fair and impartial trial.

J. H. BENTON.

Feb'y 20, 1889. 1y

MEAL, CORN AND OATS.

Cracked Corn, Feed, Meal and Hominy.

—WE OFFER FOR CASH—

Bolted Meal, per bushel.....60 cts.
Bolted Meal, ½ bushel.....30 cts.
Bolted Meal, ¼ bushel.....15 cts.

The Mill will be open from sunrise till sunset. Persons desiring a first-class article will save money by calling at the Merchant Mills.

J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
Proprietors.

March 7, 1889. 1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

The ÆTNA is one of the strongest companies in the world, having a capital of $4,000,000.

Her dealings are unquestionable.

She has paid out in Chicago alone $3,600,000 in losses.

Place your risks in strong companies.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

March 7, 1889.

I have a good 6 column

HAND PRESS

that I desire to exchange for a good Job Press, large size preferable. Address

J. H. BENTON.
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 7, 1889.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MARCH 14, 1889.

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Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by Correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ODD FELLOWS' ADDRESS.
K. LEWALD—All Aboard
G. W. WIGHTMAN—Wanted.
W. G. HALL—Maxton Hotel.
W. S. COOK—Excursion Rate Tickets.
GEO. ROSENTHAL—Auction Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The Register of Deeds issued 3 marriage licenses this week.

Look out for counterfeit silver dollars. Several are in circulation here.

The estate of the late Eugene Morehead, of Durham, is valued at $230,000.

Our next issue will contain a picture of President Harrison and each member of his cabinet.

Rev. R. T. Gray of the Baptist Church will conduct the union services in the Methodist Church next Sunday night.

A whale, 51 feet in length, and 12 feet through in the thickest place, went ashore on Sunday last at Wrightsville Sound.

Col. Joe Starr has removed his store from the rear of Thornton's clothing house to the store next door to the postoffice.

Rev. Mr. Marion, of Chester, S. C., preached two very able sermons at the Presbyterian Church here last Sunday.

Godwin Alliance, No. 131, stands out as one of the Alliances that have paid in to the Treasury the snug little sum of $132.

Some noticeable improvements are being made at Eccles Park. Glad to learn that the good work will be continued during the season.

Between fifty and one hundred hands are now at work on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. bridge across the river at this place, and everything is progressing finely.

Mr. S. J. Walton, contractor, has commenced the work of building trestles along the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. between this City and Wilmington.

You will be the loser should you fail to read and act upon the new advertisements in this week's OBSERVER of K. Lewald, G. W. Wightman, W. G. Hall, W. S. Cook and Geo. Rosenthal.

Grand Master, J. H. Cordon, of Raleigh, will deliver an address on Odd Fellowship in Williams Hall next Monday night, the 18th inst. Let our people turn out and hear this scholarly gentleman and polished orator.

The negro exodus of late seems to be assuming rather immense proportions. 400 left Selma Saturday for Kansas and were joined at Raleigh by 200 others "seeking places new and pastures green" in the West.

The Pearson Tabernacle is being pushed to completion, and when finished will be the best arrangement thus far made in the State for conducting the meetings of Evangerlist Pearson. Our people never do anything by halves.

The Legislature has at last adjourned and our representatives, Messrs. Williams, Sutton and McGill, have returned to their respective homes. Mr. Sutton returning to the city yesterday. For his valuable services Mr. Sutton was presented with a silver tea-pot and milk pitcher, by his associates, as a testimonial of the high appreciation in which he was held.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Hope Mills Cotton factory No. 1 was lighted for the first time Tuesday evening with electricity, the number of lights in use being 320. Several new tenement houses are also going up at this place.

BLADEN COURT.—Bladen Superion Court convenes at Elizabethtown next Monday, March 18th, Judge Merrimon presiding. Our Mr. McKay will be on hand and unfurl upon the gentle breezes of spring time the OBSERVER'S time tried banner and receive and receipt for subscriptions to this paper.

SIDE TRACK FOR HOPE MILLS.—The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. ever on the alert to add to its rapidly increasing volume of business and more satisfactorily serve the people, propose at an early date, to build a side track from Hope Mills depot to Hope Mills factory, No. 2—a distance of about one and one-half miles.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The farmers of the Goldsboro section organized a Trucker's Association yesterday. Suppose the truckers in this section follow the same example. We think it would prove conducive to the betterment of their condition and serve as a protection to their business which is now in its infancy.

TO REMOVE THE COUNTY SEAT OF HARNETT.—The Bill, allowing the people of Harnett County to vote on the question of removing the Court house from Lillington to Dunn, has passed both branches of the Legislature and the matter will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection in the near future.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An old colored woman named Judith Gordon, aged 120 years, was burned to death in Anson county last week. Our informant tells us that there is little doubt as to the old woman being 120 years, as she has often cited incidents that happened from ninety to one hundred years ago, to which she was an eye witness.

VACANCIES FILLED.—Mr. E. A. Poe has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Rockfish township to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. K. M. C. Williamson; and Mr. R. W. Hardie has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. D. G. McRae. For the latter place there were only 7 applicants, but Mr. Hardie, without disparagment to the others, is a good appointment.

DIRT BROKEN.—Capt. H. L. Fry of the surveying corps of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. passed through the city Friday and informed an OBSERVER reporter that dirt was broken at Wilmington on the 8th inst. for the new wharfs and warehouses at that end of the line. The contract, Capt. Fry says, calls for a completion of the work by the first day of May next.

STATE CONVENTION Y. M. C. A.—The approaching State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Wilmington next week, bids fair to be one of the grandest assemblages ever held in this or any other State, of its kind. The address of welcome will be delivered by Dr. Pritchard and will be responded to by W. G. Burkhead, of Raleigh. The programme is a highly interesting one and but for its length would be published in this issue.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Workmen are busily engaged tearing down and removing the *debris* of the old brick building formerly ocupied by the Fayetteville Racket store, the property of Mr. Geo. Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal tells us he expects to erect at once on this site a handsome brick store, 23x100 feet, two stories, with an iron front and massive cut glass windows of the most improved style.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.—The farmers of this section are now hard at work on their farms getting things in readiness preparatory to "pitching their crop" as Zeb Vance says. The lands are being well fertilized in most instances and observant people note a gratifying increase in the amount of home made manure used. Once our people learn the value of such a step and that they cannot till the soil of the entire earth, we may confidently look for bet ter times.

STRANGE PROCEEDING.—A colored man named George Ochiltree, deaf, dumb and blind forced an entrance into Mr. Tom Phillips' residence Saturday night about 11 o'clock and was in his bed room when discovered. Mr. Phillips at once recognized Ochiltree and escorted him to the lock up where he was given a wide berth till next morning. It is supposed that he wandered thither in his rambling and foolishly raised a window and went in.

D. H. MCLEAN.—We are in receipt of a private letter from Dr. W. M. McNeill, at Dickinson, Mr. D. H. McLean's family physician, saying that there is a very considerable improvement in Mr. McLean's condition, and that his affliction is not so serious as was first reported, and that he suffered only a facial stroke of paralysis, the result of a deep cold. In conclusion, Dr. McNeill adds: "At this time Mr. McLean is almost entirely relieved. Had his condition been so serious as was first reported and supposed, it would have been a great calamity to our people who hold him in the highest esteem and who could poorly spare him from that active and use ful life which he has always led in their midst." This information relative to Mr. McLean's condition will be glad tidings to his many friends here and elsewhere.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE "LAFAYETTE."—The present season having proved beyond per adventure that Fayetteville is a most agreeable winter visiting place and resort for Northern tourists, evidenced by the general verdict of the visitors that they have greatly enjoyed the hospitality and courtesies of our citizens and the superior accomodations of the Hotel LaFayette as well, the Fayetteville Hotel Company now propose to make several important improvements to further add to the comforts and attractions of this fine hotel. Ere another season we are told that the entire building will be heated by steam and it is proposed to have a passenger elevator and enclosed glass balconies. It is therefore safe to estimate that the many visitors to this admirable rendezvous this season will only be the "van guard" of the travel and tourists who will visit here next season.

Personal Pencilings.

Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Little River Academy, was in the city Monday.

Mr. E. F. Moore made a flying visit to Maxton Monday, returning Tuesday.

Maj. B. G. Worth, of Wilmington, was in the city Monday, and left on the steamer "Hurt" for his home.

Mr. Geo. Williams and wife, of Wilmington, and Col. Murchison, of New York, are at the LaFayette.

Capt. J. W. Fry and S. L. Alderman, of Greensboro, arrived in the city Monday afternoon. Capt. Fry remained in the city until Tuesday and left in his private car for Bennettsville.

Where Harrison Kissed the Bible.

Washington Cor. New York Herald.]

The place in the open Bible where General Harrison's lips touched when he took the oath were the three verses of the 21st Psalm, as follows:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help.

"My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth.

"He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; he that keepeth thee will not slumber."

CUMBERLAND COUNTY S. S. C.—Pursuant to the call of G. W. Gore, Secretary of the State S. S. Executive Committee, the Cumberland County Sunday School Convention met in the Methodist Sunday School Chapel Fayotteville March 5th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. After devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. L. S. Etherige the convention was constituted by the election of the following officers: President, G. P. McNeill; Vice-President, J. M. Lamb; Secretary, C. H. Graham; Treasurer, J. T. Winburn.

The following persons were elected delegates to the State Sunday School Convention to meet in the city of Charlotte April 2nd, 3rd and 4th: H. H. Bolton, Chas. H. Graham, E. M. Waddill, Miss A. E. McDuffie, Miss Annie L. Rose. Alternates: J. A. McPherson, Jr., Alex Biggs, D. B. Gillis, John A. Steele and George Cade.

A committee consisting of Q. K. Nimocks, A. H. Watson and G. G. Myrover were appointed to prepare an address to the various Sunday Schools in Cumberland County, asking for their hearty co-operation in the cause and that at least 2 cents per capita be raised and forwarded to J. T. Winburn, Fayetteville. The Convention then adjourned.

MUSICAL.—We hear it rumored that in the near future, perhaps, the music-loving element of our town will be given another musical treat in the rendition of some popular operetta. We hope this is true, for after the deservedly great success of "Joseph," we fell assured that anything our musicians attempt, will be done with credit to themselves and to our town.

We suggest the formation of an Amateur Opera Company, for there is sufficient talent as evinced in the last operetta to make it an assured success. Without unjust discrimmination, we are confident in saying that the singing of many of the performers in "Joseph," was of an unusually high order. Misses Rose, MacRae and Green were especially successful in their respective parts, and the singing of Miss Barker, formerly of Boston, both as a leader of the chorus and as a soloist, was unusually fine. She possesses a voice of wonderful accommodation, and at the same time of the most pleasing sweetness, which being very highly cultivated, renders her a true artist.

The gentlemen, too, under the efficient training of Mr. Novitzky, to whom Fayetteville owes so much for past pleasures of this character, all acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner.

With such an array of talent, then why can we not form "The Fayetteville Amateur Opera Company?"

ALL ABOARD FOR HOPE MILLS.—Through the courtesy of Maj. W. E. Kyle, Gen. P. & F. Agent of the C. F. & Y. V. R R., this writer in company with a party of our business men, boarded a special train for Hope Mills, Tuesday afternoon. The party was composed of R. M. Nimocks, Maj. A. A. McKethan, H. R. Horne, A. Garrason, F. R. Rose, J. K. Kyle, Col. J. A. Pemberton, Chas. Haigh, John M. Rose, B. R. Taylor, J. B. Underwood, Geo. M. Rose, Geo. H. Haigh, W. S. Cook, I. W. Clark, J. H. Roberts, Col. J. B. Starr, E. L. Pemberton, Capt. A. B. Williams, Dr. H. W. Lilly, T. A. Barker, S. T. Nicholson, Maj. W. E. Kyle, Messrs. Holcomb and Tredway of New York, and Capt. J. W. Fry and S. L. Alderman of Greensboro.

We arrived at our destiny about half-past 2 o'clock and were kindly shown through Hope Mills cotton factory, No. 2, by the clever and polite Superintendent, Capt. Cotton, and the genial and sunny-tempered Mr. Gadesby, the present Secretary and Treasurer of this mammoth establishment. The building is one of the largest in the State, two stories, brick, 346x60 ft., with all the necessary appurtenances and filled with modern machinery for manufacturing cotton, and will cost something the rise of two hundred thousand dollars when completed. The machinery has arrived and the factory will be lighted by electricity. It will have and operate 9,000 spindles, 300 looms and will give employment to two hundred operatives, who have been duly provided for by the erection of 60 tenement houses on the premises.

The trip was a most delightful one and was hugely enjoyed by all, and upon our return to the city many, many hearty thanks were showered upon that genial, clever and whole-souled railroad man, Major Kyle, by the entire crowd for courtesies extended, who will hold in the fondest recollection the interchange of many good jokes and an evening most enjoyably spent.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Through the courtesy of Mr. H. McD. Robinson, Secretary, we are permitted to lay before our readers this week a very interesting item—the names of white and colored teachers of Cumberland, examined during the past year, together with their post office, as follows:

Mr. Dixon Devane, Wade, N. C.; Mr. J. J. Jackson, Dismal; Mr. H. E. King, Fayetteville; Miss Lizzie McPherson, Fayetteville; Miss Lizzie Munn; Little River Academy; Miss Kate Fairley, Manchester; Miss Julia A. Monroe, Argyle; Miss Annabel McDougald, Wade, Miss Ellen Fennel, Clear Run, Sampson County; Mrs. Mary A. Monroe, Raiford; Mrs. Mary B. McDonald, Roslin; Miss Luola Glover, Fayetteville; Miss Claudia A. Prince, May, Harnett County; Miss Sadie McKinnon, Fayetteville; Miss Carrie E. Parker, Little River Academy; Mr. A. W. Robbins, Greensboro; Mr. E. B. Phillips, Lucama; Mrs. E. C. Cogdell, Willis' Creek; Miss M. L. Carver, Sherwood; Miss Sallie McBryde, Maxton, Miss Flora McPherson, Fayetteville; Miss Mollie M. Roberts, Sherwood; Miss Bettie Register, Keyser; Mr. J. N. Gillis, Fayetteville; Mr. W. C. Dicks, Fayetteville; Mr. W. K. Ragan, Hope Mills; Mr. Jno. A. McPherson, Fayetteville; Mr. Jas. E. Alderman, Hawley's Store, Sampson County; Miss Fannie Watson, Clinton; Mr. J. R. Strickland, Little River Academy; Mr. G. H. Clark, St. Paul's, Robeson County; Miss M. H. Carver, Fayetteville; Miss Georgi Vickers, Cedar Creek; Miss Hattie Jones, Blockers; Mr. W. L. McNeill, Montpelier; Mr. H. M. Warren, Giles' Mill, Sampson County; Miss Phœbe Newton, Fayetteville; Miss Georgie Hawley, Giles' Mills; Miss Catherine Simmons, Cedar Creek; Miss Bridget Campbell, Fayetteville; Mr. B. F. Smith, Dunn; Miss Flora E. Patterson, Winder; Mrs. J. W. Coddell, Jerome Bladen County.

COLORED.

Cornelia Jones, Fayetteville; W. H. Jones, Fayetteville; Geo. L. Williams, Fayetteville; P. R. Turner, Fayetteville; W. H. C. Levy, Fayetteville; David Bryant, Fayetteville; C. D. Waddell, Fayetteville; C. B. Hogans, Fayetteville; F. H. Williams, Fayetteville; G. S. Smith, Pike, Cumberland County; Hector McDonald, Fayetteville; E. S. Campbell, Variety Grove, Harnett County; B. H. Henderson, Fayetteville; E. J. Campbell, Fayetteville; Lily Scott, Fayetteville; Ed. Evans, Fayetteville; Jno. S. Leary, Jr., Fayetteville; Kate Bain. Fayetteville; Emma Council, Fayetteville; Cornelia Jones, Fayetteville; Sallie Elliot, Fayetteville; Esther Leach, Fayetteville; Sarah Leary, Fayetteville; Eliza Henderson, Fayetteville; Augusta McLean, Fayetteville; Alice Evans, Fayetteville; C. D. Crooms, Fayetteville; W. H. Jones, Fayetteville; Aubrey Brewington, Fayetteville; F. W. Lash, Fayetteville; Waddy Mitchell, Fayetteville; Victoria A. Scott, Fayetteville; Susan A. Cain, Fayetteville; Lucy Sawyer, Fayetteville; Mary Schurloch, Fayetteville; Fannie Halliday, Fayetteville; R. McN. Williams, Fayetteville.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUNCAN GRAINGER MACRAE, fourth son of Duncan and Rhoda MacRae, was born in Fayetteville, N. C., on May 6th, 1808, and having led a highly useful and honorable life passed away on Saturday, March 2nd, 1889, at the advanced age of nearly 81 years.

He intermarried with Ann S. Wingate, of Wilmington, on the 4th of March, 1830, who with three daughters, Mrs. Dr. T. D. Haigh, Mrs. Col. Jno. A. Pemberton and Miss Annie MacRae, survive him.

The greater part of his life was spent in this his native town, where he has been a notable figure for half a century. His character and public services demand something more than a passing notice. His virtues and good deeds deserve some memorial. A fair representative he was of the olden time, and of a civilization which paid some regard to the amenities of life and believed and acted on the belief that something more was expected of a gentleman than of other folks. When a mere school boy his father turned him over to his eldest brother, John, as probably better able to look after his education and moderate with gentle hand his wayward disposition. This was all that the youngster wanted; he was from henceforth practically his own man, and from his account of his early days, told by himself with a merry smile, he was the leader in many a youthful prank—brimful of mischief—nothing more. This disposition for fun was one of his most prominent characteristics, which followed him through life, and made him cheerful, lively and bright.

He commenced the battle of life in earnest by becoming a clerk to Duncan Thompson, a prominent merchant of his day, some time in the twenties, and here he acquired habits of business accuracy and thoroughness which stood him well in hand in later years.

Soon after his marriage he rode to Mobile, Ala., on horseback, where he was Captain of a Steamboat and proprietor of a Hotel. His story of this trip and his Southern experience was one highly amusing, and which he was fond of telling.

He became Clerk of the Superior Court in 1839, and from that time was one of Fayetteville's most prominent men.

His name ought to stand with those of Caldwell and Morehead as leaders in the internal improvement of our State. As one of the promoters and the first President of the Western Railroad, now C. F. & Y. V., his name is inseparably connected with that great work. Indeed no public work or matter of public interest in our town ever failed to receive from him a liberal, intelligent and earnest support. He was pre-eminently a public man, one whom the public, any and everybody called on for any and everything. One who did not know how to say nay—who did not wish to say nay. One whose pleasure it was to oblige his fellow men, even at the expense of time and troble. He has done more for the people, and will be more missed by the people of his county than any man who has lived in it for the past fifty years.

The milk of human kindness so filled his entire being, that his many acts of charity could not be hid. The humble and needy seemed to approach him, as if guided by instinct, and never left him empty-handed, if he had the wherewithal to help them.

While he had a pleasant word for all, his friends were always to be found among the best people of our community. His favorite sport was to go to some neighboring stream with a friend, such as the gentle Chas. A. McMillan, and spend the day in fishing.

He filled many offices and places of honor and trust acceptably to his fellow-citizens and with uniform credit to himself. Among them he was a member of the State Convention of 1865, twice Clerk of the Superior Court, and a Justice of the Peace for many years. Was a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and a Knight of Pythias, and took a deep interest in whatever pertained to the welfare of these orders. Whole-souled, genial and kindly, he was a good companion.

Having passed the mile-stone which marks fourscore years, in the home of his birth, among the people whom he loved and served, surrounded by friends, with his eye undimmed, his step still steady, his mind unclouded, with his every want ministered to by loving hearts and tender hands, with charity to all men, he laid him down, and

"Tired he sleeps, and life's poor play is o'er."

B

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT BY PINE ENCAMPMENT I. O. O F.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 11, 1889.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved brother, D. G. MACRAE, P. C. P., one of the oldest Patriarchs of our order; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we deplore the loss of our beloved brother, who gave freely of his time to the work and interests of the order, and was a faithful attendant upon Lodge and Camp—at his own, from a sense of duty, and at others when his services were needed or desirable.

Resolved, 2nd. That although nearly half a century laboring in the work of the order, yet at the age of four-score his interest in its welfare and participation in its practical operations never flagged for a moment. He patiently served his time as a probationer, passed the wilderness in safety, and for many years tended his flocks with utmost care and fidelity.

Resolved, 3rd. That while mingling our tears with his bereaved and loved ones, we recognize the fact that our brother has passed the last notch, and entered within the walls of the city and no longer is he called upon to go on through the pathless wilderness of life's tempetuous sea. While mourning our loss, we feel that it is our brother's gain and hold in sacred remembrance his untiring and ever constant devotion to Friendship, Love and Truth.

Resolved, 4th. That we tender to his family the tenderest sympathy of our entire Brotherhood and although our brother has been called away yet he still and always will live in the hearts and memory of our Brotherhood and his family becomes our family, and we pray that He who has promised to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless, will make them the special objects of His loving care.

Resolved, 5th. That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and furnished to our town paper with a request to be published and our scribe be requested to furnish the family of our deceased brother with a copy of the same.

B. C. GORHAM, D. D. G. P.
T. E. PHILLIPS, Grand Jr. Warden.
R. T. SCANLIN, P. C. P.

STATE NEWS.

☞ The "Courier" is glad to inform its readers that there is nothing more certain than the early completion of the railroad to Asheboro.—*Asheboro Courier.*

☞ ANOTHER PRECINCT HEARD FROM.—Winston-Salem has also had some experience on that line. If one-half the willingness was shown to support home papers as there is to contribute to these wandering frauds it would not only encourage the home papers to work for home, but the result would soon be apparent in increased benefits.—*Winston Daily.*

☞ The post office at Mt. Gilead, Montgomery county, was broken into on the 25th of February, and robbed of a registered letter containing $60, which belonged to a Mr. Beachum, and was to have been sent to the Bank at this place. The robbers also got about $30 worth of postage stamps and $12 in money from the money drawer.—*Wadesboro Intelligencer.*

☞ GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND CELEBRATION.—The annual celebration of the Battle of Guilford Court House will take place on May 5th. The Association will hold its next meeting on the grounds March 13th, to make preparations for the event. Senator Vance will deliver the address, and a continental military company will participate in the celebration.—*High Point Enterprise.*

☞ THE DAY OF RECKONING.—The planting season is approaching, and with it comes the time for the farmer to decide whether he will continue to raise cotton, to the exclusion of other crops, or produce his own bread and meat, with cotton as a surplus crop. Doubtless many will continue the old suicidal policy of raising cotton under a mortgage to the neglect of corn.—*Monroe Planter.*

☞ THE DURHAM AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The Durham and Northern Railway has been opened for business from Henderson south to Benehan a distance of thirty-one miles. The following appointments are announced by President Winder: F. W. Clark, G. F. & P. A., Portsmouth, Va; J. B. Martin, Auditor and D. S. Hudgings, Car Accountant, Raleigh; F. H. Wright, Auditor of Tickets, Wilmington.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

☞ THE W. C. OF I.—The Wilmington Chamber of Industry was organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Oscar Pearsall; Vice President—Wm. A. French, John D. Bellamy, Jr., and R. W. Hicks; Secretary—J. M. Forshee; Treasurer—Charles W. Worth; Directors—Chas. M. Stedman, A. D. Wessell, Chas. E. Borden, Hugh MacRae, J. A. Brontiz, Harry Walters, J. A. Springer, W. R. Barksdale and C. P. Mebane.—*Wilmington Star.*

☞ A CROP SIGN.—There is an old tradition among the old Dutch farmers of the Piedmont portion of this State that the weather on Ash Wednesday is indicative of the next wheat crop. If the weather on that day is inclement there will be a poor wheat crop that year, but if the weather is good there will be a large crop. If there be any truth in this sign, we may expect a big wheat crop this year, because yesterday (which was Ashe Wednesday) was a bright and pleasant day.—*Chatham Record.*

☞ ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last Tuesday night, as Mr. Albert McAdoo was on his way to his home on Bellemeade Avenue, about 8 o'clock, when near the blacksmith shop just beyond the Episcopal Church, he heard the shuffling of feet behind him, and looking around, saw a huge club uplifted above him, in the hands of a very tall white or bright mulatto man, in a big slouch hat and long overcoat buttoned to his neck. Mr. McAdoo made an outery, and the man ran.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

☞ THE SOCIETY IS FORTUNATE.—Mr. Henry Blount, the accomplished and eloquent editor our bright neighbor, th "Mirror," has accepted an invitation from the Franklin Literary Society to deliver an address at the thirty-eighth Annual Commencement of Horner School on June 4th. Mr. Blount is well known as an ornate and brilliant orator as he is as a polished and beautiful writer and the Society and school may rest assured that a delightful address will be given them.—*Wilson Advance.*

☞ THE PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANAGE.—We are requested to state that the decision of the managers "to merge the orphanage department of the Presbyterian Home into the Synodical Institution" is *not conditioned on its being located in Charlotte*, but they consider it their duty and pleasure, as representatives of their patrons to deliver over their charge to a power able to accomplish a far greater and better work than they could possibly do single-handed. This, of course, does not include the "Hospital Department," which is doing a much needed work, even under its present limited conditions.—*Charlotte News.*

☞ WILLIAMS OF CUMBERLAND.—Senator Williams of Cumberland, explained his vote on the Railroad Commission bill as follows: "Being a modest man and not accustomed to speech-making, I thought I would keep my seat, as I never like to attempt to make a speech in the presence o so many ladies. But being called upon now to vote, having said nothing so far, and as explanations are so very fashionable to-day, I must say that among many of my very best friends, those who worked and voted for my election are railroad men, and I would not vote for this bill if I thought it meant injury or hurt to the railroad interests in the State. I do not believe this bill will in any way injure them. But I am not here simply to represent the railroads; I am here to represent the people, all the people of Cumberland and Harnett counties, and I believe I but voice the sentiment of four-fifths at least of my constituents when I cast my vote in favor of this bill. I therefore vote aye.—*Progressive Farmer.*

☞ 40,000 NEGROES.—What looks like the beginning of an extensive exodus of colored people is noted here. Last night addresses by two colored preachers and a lawyer were made, in which the negroes were urged to go go to Kansas and Arkansas, but not to go to Louisiana and Mississippi. This advice was listened to attentively by about two thousand persons, all colored, and it made great impression, particularly upon the women. It was stated by the speakers that meetings like this would be held all over the State, and that announcements had been made from the pulpits of many churches, and would be made from all. It was further stated that 80,000 negroes were wanted in Kansas, and that negroes would also be given work and made welcome in Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts. The railway fare from here to Kansas has been put down to $11. That State appears to be the most popular, and many labor agents from Kansas are at work in this State.—*Raligh Correspondent N. Y. World.*

MAXTON.

Reported for the Observer.]

Last Saturday was trades-day in this place, and such a variety of stock is rarely ever seen. You could get a horse or mule at from three dollars to three hundred. The usual amount, which is generally very large, of corn-juice, was disposed of and its effects plainly seen on our streets.

Capt. Blocker has just returned from his trial trip up Lumber River with the steamer, "Kittie B." I learn that they breasted the current of that turbulent stream to within a few miles of Lumberton.

The health of our town is excellent and business i- brisk for this season. A good many bales of cotton came in last week.

Mr. Cottingham, one of our most enterprising business men, has moved his saw mill and planing machine from this place to a point on the Carolina Central R. R. about one mile above here, and will saw a large lot of lumber, the greater part of which will be used in this vicinity.

Quite a novelty in the way of transportation was witnessed here Saturday when a boy drove a milk cow, hitched to a cart, through the streets. She appeared to draw the load with ease.

The extension of the Little Rock and Alma R. R. is still being agitated, and ere long we will have another depot in town.

The weather is still cool, the earth was crusted with freezing this morning.

EROM.

Maxton, March 11th, 1889.

MARRIED.

GUPTON—DICKERSON—In Franklin Co., Feb'y 26th, 1889, Mr. A. G. GUPTON to Miss JULIA DICKERSON, R. H. Strickland, J. P., officiating.

ELMES—GUPTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Franklin county, Feb'y 27th, 1889, Mr. S. N. ELMES to Miss L. L. GUPTON, R. H. Strickland performing the ceremony.

MCGILVARY—DAVIS—At the residence of bride's father, Mr. John Davis, on Haymount, February 28th, 1889, Mr. E. J. MCGILVARY, of Moore County, to Miss IDA DAVIS, Rev. R. T. Gray officiating.

REYNOLDS—BITTING—In Winston, Wednesday evening, March 6th. 1889, Mr. W. N. REYNOLDS to Miss KATE BITTING, the accomplished daughter of Col. J. A. Bitting, Rev. W. C. Norman, officiating.

DIED.

GILLESPIE—Near Magnolia, Feb'y 27th, Mr. J. H. GILLESPIE, aged about 56.

HILL—In Goldsboro, Monday, Feb'y 24th, Dr. CALHOUN HILL, of Duplin county, aged about 38 years.

CARMICHAEL—Mrs. NANCY CARMICHAL, at her home in 71st Township Cumberland county, March 5th, 1889, aged about 83 years and 5 months. The deceased was highly respected by her long list of friends and was a faithful and devout member of Galatia Presbyterian Church at the time of her death.

Fingers Came Off.

My little son, five years old, was afflicted with a disease for which the doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off his hands up to the middl joint. For three years he has suffered dreadfully, and has taken quantities of medicine. He is now getting well under treatment of Swift's Specific. JOHN DEIHL.
Peru, Ind., Jan. 12, 1889.

Remarkable Case.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work, and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for three months could not raise myself in bed; was reduced in flesh from 192 to 86 lbs.; was treated by best physicians only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for tho past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific. COHN RAY.

Swift's Specifi is a purely vegetable remedy, contains no Mercury, Potash or other mineral, is harmless to the most delicate infant. Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases will be mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apr 19 1y

Fayettsville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

Good Middling	10
Middling	9 9 16
Strict Low Middling	9 5-16
Low Middling	9 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	8½
Good Ordinary	8

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 46½ cents Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 1.00 cens for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 9⅞ cents—basis Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 43½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85 cents per bbl. for and Good Strained.

Norfolk—Cotton steady at 10 —basis Middling.

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW. Apply to
G. W. WIGHTMAN,
at the Racket Store.
March 14, 1889. tf

Odd Fellows' Address.

GRAND MASTER, J. H. CORDON, of Raleigh, will deliver an address on Odd Fellowship at Williams Hall, Monday night, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend and hear this distinguished orator.
March 14, 1889. 1t

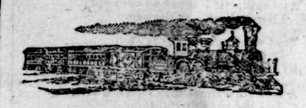
MAXTON HOTEL,

MAXTON, N. C.

Having recently been repaired and refurnished, the patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
Terms reasonable.
W. G. HALL, Proprietor.
March 14, 1889. 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL ABOARD



—FOR—

LEWALD'S

WHERE YOU WILL FIND A MAMMOTH STOCK OF

Dry Goods

Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

ANY AND EVERYTHNG TO SUIT YOUR TASTE.

YOUR PATRONAGE WE WANT AND YOUR PATRONAGE WE INTEND TO HAVE IF SQUARE DEALING AND LOW PRICES WILL GET IT.

COME EVERYBODY!

AND SEE THE WONDERS and BEAUTIES AT

LEWALD'S,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

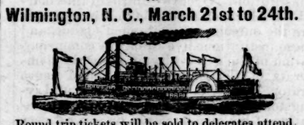
EXCURSION RATE TICKETS

—TO THE—

State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association

—IN—

Wilmington, N. C., March 21st to 24th.



Round trip tickets will be sold to delegates attending the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. over the Cape Fear River Steamers from Fayetteville to Wilmington and return for $4.00.
W. S. COOK, Agent.
March 14, 1889. tf

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th.

I will sell at public auction my entire household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of

1 FINE UPRIGHT PIANO.
1 FINE PARLOR SET.
3 FINE BED ROOM SETS.
1 SITTING ROOM SET.
1 DINING ROOM SET.
4 MARBLE TOP TABLES.
6 FINE CARPETS.
2 PARLOR STOVES.
3 BOX "
1 COOK "
1 TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS.

All in good condition. Place of sale to be hereafter announced.
GEO. ROSENTHAL.
CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
March 14, 1889. ts

D. A. McMillan,

PERSON STREET,

is still prepared to fill all orders entrusted to his care with a heavy and full line of

Groceries and Provisions.

TOBACCO

at bottom prices,

Country merchants will do well to examine his prices and goods before buying elsewhere.
Feb'y 14, 1889. tf

WANTED,

ACTIVE TRAVELLING SALESMEN FOR North Carolina Trade.
Address, stating experience,
HARDWARE,
Care Carrier 70 Post Office,
Baltimore.
Feb'y 28, 1889. 2w

JOHN G. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Practices in the various Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

For Rent.

The store at present occupied by Capt. W. J. Tolar, size 24x80 feet, two stories; warehouse attached. Possession given at any time. Apply to
McMILLAN BROS.
March 7, 1889. tf

"YOU'L GIT THERE JUST THE SAME."

S. L. D.

Old Esop wrote a fable once,
About a boastful hare,
Who said where there was racing
You can always find me there.
And how a tortoise raced with him
And stopped his little game,
And said, "If I'm not so very spry
I'll get there just the same."

That was the case everywhere,
In politics and trade,
By perspiration of the brow
Is how success is made.
A man sometimes may strike it rich
And get reward and fame,
But that perspiration fellow too
He "gets there just the same."

The girl that makes good bisenit
And can wash, and iron things,
Maybe she's not so lively
As the one with the diamond rings.
But when a wife is wanted
Who is it to blame,
If the girl without the jewels'
Should "get there just the same."

The man who leaves his business,
And hangs around bucket shops
To make ten dollars out of you
When grain and oil stock drops,
May go away from there sometimes
Much poorer than he came,
"The mills of the gods grind slowly"
But they "get there just the same."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE NEGRO?

Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—That this is a serious problem with many of the leading thinkers of the age, demonstrates how very characteristic it is of some men to compromise their intellectual dignity in the contemplation of needless and insignificant questions. It is indeed interesting to think how many cultured writers and speakers, have overleaped the bounds of personal concern and political affiliation to envelop in their miserable net work of sentiment and theory, the future destiny of the negro race. The vitiated radical press of the North—that fruitful source of foul and corrupt misrepresentation—has ventilated every adjective known to ancient and modern tongues in its libelous criticism of the Southern whites for their supposed ill treatment of the negro. Certainly no one who is impartial in his opinions, or acquainted with the true condition of the negroes in the South, will hesitate for a moment to brand such a charge as an infamous falsehood and a shameless libel upon the unimpeachable character of the Southern whites. Even when slavery had excluded them from the enjoyment of their natural and inalienable rights and converted them into mere tools and subjects of property, the white people of the South controlled them with that kindness which comes only of the purest and tenderest sympathy. Since the day, when that memorable event at Appomattox rolled back the dark clouds of human slavery, and threw over the race the bright halo of constitutional liberty, no race sovereignty has been exercised, no oppression of the black man tolerated, and no political distinction between the races recognized. The two races are at peace in the South; and if insurrection comes to destroy the harmony, it will be at the instance of Northern blackguards and radical scroundrels. Political equality between the races is co extensive with the life of the constitution, but never can there be social equality so long as Anglo Saxon pride shall live to adorn and brighten the civilization of the South. The negro exercises without interruption every privilege of civilization. If he conforms to the requirements of the civil law, he merits, and is not denied the hearty commendation of every good citizen; otherwise he is punished as every offender should be. The whites have never infringed his liberties, nor have they envied him in the enjoyment of any benefit bestowed by the constitution. Over two-thirds of the colored schools throughout the Southern States are the outcome of white men's labor, and these institutions live to-day in commemoration of the generosity of the white democrats of the South. That noted negro orator, Rev. J. C. Price, President of Livingston College and an honored representative of his race has been on several very extensive lecturing tours through the South, and has, he claims, made the relations subsisting between the races a subject of especial thought and study. In a most thrilling address which it was my pleasure to hear, he declared that of all countries on the globe, the best home for the negro was the South, where he secured respect as a citizen, enjoyed the sympathy of the whites, and had protection for the full fruit of all his labor. Every word of this is true, a radical senate and its filthy allies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Political disappointments, however, have so embittered the already mean spirits of those exquisite senatorial personages—that intensely contemptable pair Messrs. Sherman and Ingalls that the country does not expect the slightest concession from them in favor of respectability, much less the unconquorable democracy of the South. The solid South will endure, and long after coming years shall have hushed into silence the tongues of Northern slanderers, and crumbled into the dust the grave-stones that mark the couch of their eternal sleep, the negro cabin will be found still lingering in the rural shades of a prosperous Southland. The very John Sherman who has sought for years, and is seeking now the destruction of negro suffrage, is the same old John who loves so well to parade his pretended feelings of sympathy for the poor negro in the columns of the public press. Were the power his, he would confiscate the last vestige of negro-American property, and consign the whole race, without a touch of pity, to the lonelier isles of the sea. He it is, who would uproot the race, and fasten upon every son of Africa the ignominious chains of eternal and political slavery. The negroes are a free people, and so long as there is virtue in the solid South, and the democratic party has representation in the halls of Congress, that freedom will survive the wreck of the years, and will live on 'till the hand of eternity stops the progress of the race. If the constitution gives him the ballot, then he has a right to be heard in the administration of the government, and this is a franchise of which he cannot and should not be divested. If he is a freeman, he has a right to the soil, and equal rights to make his bread where he can. The negroes of the South are a happy and prosperous race. They live by toil, and have the rewards of their labor. If they respect themselves, they have the friendship and assistance of the Southern whites. If they violate law and order, then, like every offender should, they suffer the penalty. Away then with all schemes that would draw the negro from the fields of the sunny South, and extinguish, if possible, the last spark of his natural and political liberty. Let him continue to till its fields, harrow its green meadows, and establish along its peaceful rivers the little cottage homes, which, however humble, never lack the kiss of heaven's purest sunshine. The negro is peaceful and thrives well, and all the arrogant radicals in a thousand senates can never drive him from the fruitful soil of the South.

W. B. E.

It Makes You Hungry



"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COPELAND, Primus, S. C.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect, it gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

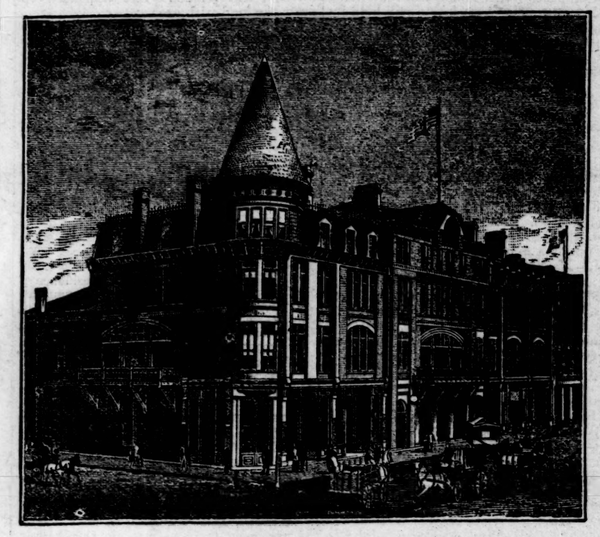
Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out.* The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians, Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers, Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. D. A. DOW, Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES *Color anything any color, Never Fail! Always sure!* | LACTATED FOOD *Nourishes babies perfectly, The Physician's favorite.*

jan 31, 1889 1y



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - - - MANAGER.

The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL.

An Especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months,
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country.

Jan'y 17, 1889. tf

"H. H. H."

We are convinced that advertising helps to sell goods.

The Two-Horse Wagon,
The Top Buggy and
The Two Passenger Road Cart

we advertised are gone.

——We still offer the——

One 1-horse Piedmont Wagon

at $35.00.

Two 1 Passenger Road Carts

at $16.00 each.

And we now call your attention to the following offer:

3 Farmer's Friend Plows, No. 5,

AT $2.00 EACH. OLD PRICE $3.50.

5 ATLAS PLOWS

AT $2.00 EACH. OLD PRICE $3.50.

6 Old Style No. 50 Plows

AT $1.50 EACH. OLD PRICE $2.50.

We however stand by the

Clipper Plow,

AND SAY THAT IT IS THE BEST,

PRICE REDUCED TO $2.75.

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

March 7, 1889.

CALL

AND HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN AT

J. T. WINBURN'S,

PHOTOGRAPHIST,

PERSON STREET,

OVER A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Sept 27, 1888 tf

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect & Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C,

jan 12 tf

Valuable Store on Person Street

And other Town Property for Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by two certain deeds of mortgage executed by W. H Tomlinson and wife to Ida Rankin, which are recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book G, No. 4, Pages 540 and 541, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: That valuable store on Person Street known as the Dr. MacRae store, situated a few doors from Liberty Point.

Three small lots on North Street, known as the Henry Ussery property.

A small lot with new building thereon near foot of Harrington Hill, being lot No. 8 of the Lett plot.

Two small lots with improvements near Mims' pond, known as the Drake lots.

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, Saturday March 30th, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

For further particulars apply to

C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y
for Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 28, 1889. 4w

TRUSTEE'S

Sale of Valuable Planing Mill Plant.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on January 29th, 1889, by Chas. C. Ruggles & Co., and which has been duly recorded in Harnett County, in Book "Z." Page 371 and following, I will expose to sale at public auction that valuable Planing Mill Plant, at Spout Spring, N. C., recently operated by said C. C. Ruggles & Co., together with the Five and Eight-Tenths acres of land on which the same is located. Everything in connection with the Plant is in the best possible condition. The Plant is in the midst of a pine timber section, and has a daily capacity of about 30,000 feet.

Place of sale: Spout Springs, Harnett Co., N. C., on C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Time of sale Monday March 25th, at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Trustee.

Feb'y 28, 1889. 4t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made in a special proceeding entitled M. E. Cade et al, against A. McKinnon et al, I will, as Commissioner appointed for that purpose, expose to sale to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 11th day of March, 1889, at 12 M., that valuable tract of land on the east side of the Clarendon bridge, being part of the Wm. Cade land, "beginning at M. A. Evan's corner and a corner of the original Wm. Cade tract, running thence S. 75, W. 25 chains with old line to stake and pointers, thence S. 15. E. 40 chains to lower line of Cade land, thence N. 75, E. 25 chains S. E. corner Cade land, thence with Cade land N. 15, W. 40 chains to the beginning containing about 100 acres," upon the following terms, to wit: One third cash, one-third in nine months, and one third in twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at 8 per cent. per annum, and title reserved until full payment of purchase money. Sale made for the purpose of division among the heirs of the late Wm. Cade.

HENRY L. COOK,
Feb'y 1, 1889. 4t Commissioner.

J. R. PEARSALL, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having located here, offers his professional services to the public. He has established his Office at Room No. 5 Thornton Block.

NIGHT BELL ROOM NO. 8.

Nov 29,

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator on the estate of George R. Brewington, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate to present them within one year from this date, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

AUBURY B. BREWINGTON.

Jan'y 29, 1889. 6w

Established 1865.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

W. S. MOORE, GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Sells the old reliable "SHONINGER ORGANS, which long experience teaches him are the best on the market for the money. Prices $22 to $62, and elegant $72 to $84. Pianos $196 up. Send for circulars and home testimonials, free.

Feb'y 7, 1889 5w

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WONDERS

WILL NEVER CEASE!

AND THE MOST WONDERFUL THING

NOW IS AT WHAT ASTONISHINGLY

Low Prices

YOU CAN GET ALL KINDS OF GOODS

AT FROM THE

Racket Store.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGER INVOICE

THAN EVER BEFORE

FROM OUR NEW YORK PARTNER,

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS,

AND YOU CAN FIND ALMOST

ANYTHING YOU WANT

AT PRICES AWAY BELOW THE

COST TO MANUFACTURE,

——AT——

THE RACKET STORE.

DON'T BUY TILL YOU SEE AND

PRICE OUR GOODS.

THE FAYETTEVILLE RACKET STORE.

Jan'y 17, 1889.

1889.

Shell Lime.

700 Bags Shell Lime, a fine fertilizer for stiff land. For sale by

E. F. MOORE.

Acid and Kainett.

1000 Bags Acid and Kainett. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Guano! Guano!!

4000 Bags Guano, full standard brands. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Seed Oats.

1000 Bushels Northern Seed Oats. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Corn.

1000 Bushels Corn. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Flour.

500 Bbls. and Sacks Flour, all grades. For sale by

E. F. MOORE.

Plows and Plow Castings.

150 Plows, (Boy Dixie). For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Molasses.

40 Bbls. Cuba Molasses. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Tobacco.

150 Boxes Tobacco. For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Concentrated Lye, &c., &c. For sale by

E. F. MOORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 7. 3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large and well assorted stock of

BUIST'S

Celebrated Garden Seeds,

At

PRIOR & COOK'S,

KYLE'S CORNER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

GARDEN SEEDS. GARDEN SEEDS. GARDEN SEEDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THORNTON BLOCK—ROOM No. 6,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High-grade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

Come or send for prices.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

——THE——

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY.
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. B. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 30 tf

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Charles C. Ruggles and wife, on November 14th, 1888, executed to C. B. Burt and Henry T. Burt a mortgagee, recorded in Register's office of Harnett County, in book "Z" p. 236; and on Feb. 2nd, 1889 the mortgagees assigned said mortgage and mortgaged premises and note secured thereby, to Thos. J. Shryruck and Geo. F. M. Hauck, and on February 13th, 1889 said assignees, assigned the same to William H. Crawford. Now therefore, under and by virtue of said mortgage and assignments, I will sell at public auction for cash, on the premises at Spout Springs, Harnett County, N. C., on Monday March 25th, 1889 at 11 o'clock A M. a tract of land on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, containing 5 8-10 acres, being the land on which the planing mills at Spout Springs are located, and being described in said mortgage, together with all the engines, boilers, mills, machinery, tools, appliances and appurtenances belonging to or situated upon the same.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

Feb'y 20, 1889. ts

Notice of Incorporation.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Office Clerk
CUMBERLAND COUTY. } Superior Court.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fayetteville Wooden Ware Company has been duly incorporated for a period of thirty years with a capital stock of Ten Thousand Dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each with the privilege of increasing to Thirty Thousand, for the purpose of buying and selling and manufacturing buckets and such other articles and implements of wood and other material as said Corporation may decide to manufacture and sell with all the rights and privileges incident and necessary to said Corporation as provided by law. The stockholders of this Corporation are not individually liable. C. G. CAIN, Clerk

Feb'y 14, 1889. 6w Superior Court.

Store for Sale.

By virtue of an order granted by C. G. Cain, C. S. C. of Cumberland County, and approved by Fred Phillips, Judge, in the case of Jennett Widdifield, Samuel Widdifield and others ex parte, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, March 23rd at 12 o'clock M. the store known as the Widdifield Store, in the town of Fayetteville, on the west side of Hay street, and near the "Short Cut" depot.

Terms of sale: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Z. B. NEWTON, Attorney.
Feb'y 21, 1889. ts

Hotel Sanford,

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Railroad Oyster House

AND DINING ROOMS.

Lunches Served at all Hours

AND DELIVERED AT ANY TRAIN.

YOUNG & CO., - - - Proprietors,

SANFORD, N. C.

D. M. CLOUGH, Caterer.

Jan'y 31, 1889. 1m

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

W. R. WICKER,

——DEALER IN——

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, tf

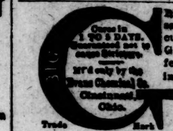
THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, tf



Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, I prescribe it a feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

may 3

D. R. HUFFINES & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Fayetteville Steam Bottling Works,

——MANUFACTURERS OF——

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

——AND——

Sarsaparilla

of a superior quality from the best extracts.

Also Agents for Finest Lager Beer

in kegs, export or patent bottles.

All orders promptly filled.

Call on or address

D. R. HUFFINES & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 14, 1889. tf

COAL! COAL! COAL!

75 TONS

Chestnut, Egg, Stove,

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS, ANY QUANTITY,

At

McMILLAN BROS.

Oct. 11. tf

WALTER WATSON

——IS——

HEADQUARTERS

——FOR——



Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and

Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

[ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS]

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. INGRAM'S

NEXT DOOR BELOW THE STORE OF A. McMILLAN'S,

IS the place to buy the best Mountain Beef, Pork or Sausage, Oysters, either from Norfolk or Wilmington, received every day. Families who will leave their orders will find that it is to their advantage to buy of

N. INGRAM.

Jan. 3. tf

Livery, Sales, Feed & Exchange Stables.

I have just opened my NEW LIVERY STABLES with nice Teams and Stylish Buggies, and am prepared to accommodate the general public. I have some fine Stock for sale.

Mr. Alexander Bowles is with me and is one of the best and most reliable hostlers in the State.

Customers may rest assured that their Horses will be fed and cared well if they stop with me.

JOHN LAMBETH.

Nov. 15. 6m

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

HO! YE AFFLICTED!

COME AND BE CURED!

If you desire your CANCER, ULCER, or MALIGNANT SORE removed, never to return, you can have your wish gratified by consulting the undersigned at Jonesboro, Moore County, N. C., where he is permanently located.

Money refunded in case of failure, which has never yet occurred. J. H. DANIEL.

Oct 18, tf



FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Mr. A. E. Hawkes has gained a national reputation as a practical optician, and his celebrated spectacles and spring eye-glasses are known throughout the United States. We are writing this article with a pair of his new crystalized lenses, and they seem to us as transparent as light itself; and with them the finest print is as clear as in youth.—*Editor Christian Advocate.*

ALL EYES FITTED

And Fit Guaranteed at the Drug Store of

B. E. SEDBERRY, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 20, 1y

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 8.

Taking effect 3.45 A. M., Tuesday, February 12, 1889.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:20 a. m.	6:00 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	6:30 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton.	6:40 a. m.	9:15 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:25 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	8:50 a. m.	9:05 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	10:50 a. m.	1:20 p m
Leave Sanford,	11:10 a. m.	2:30 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	2:25 p. m.	7:25 p m.
Leave Greensboro,	2:50 p. m.	5:55 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:56 p. m.	12:00 m.

No. 1—breakfast at Fayetteville, dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fight & Accom'n
Leave Mt. Airy,	3:45 a. m.	1:00 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:45 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	7:30 n. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:30 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	11:35 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p. m.	12:25 p. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:45 p. m.	2:50 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Greensboro, dinner at Sanford.

Factory and Madison Branches—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro	8:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro	9:30 a. m.
Leave Greensboro	10:10 a. m.
Arrive Madison	12:25 p. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Madison	1:45 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro	4:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro	4:45 p. m.
Arrive Millboro	6:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Bennettsville to Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Freight and Accommodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy daily except Sunday, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro daily except Sunday.

Trains on Factory and Madison Branches run daily except Sundays.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W PRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Sep. 16, 1888.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 05 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 17 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 50 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	3 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*4 10 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 19 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 40 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 50 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	6 05 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	7 40 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.	12 05 A. M.
Leave Magnolia	10 35 "	1 24 "
Leave Warsaw	10 50 "	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	11 40 "	2 25 A. M.
Leave Fayetteville	*8 00 A. M.	.....
Arrive Selma	10 23 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 42 P. M.	3 02 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 30 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	*4 50 "	.....
Leave Tarboro	10 50 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 40 P. M.	4 30 A. M

*Daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.